

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

(Cf. The agent for the Tribune at Saratoga Springs and Lansingburg is ALFRED LEWIS. His office at Saratoga is opposite the U. S. Hotel.)

**The Law of Libel.**

We have ever dissented from the suggestion of a change in the Law of Libel by our Legislature, convinced that all which could be desired by the staunchest advocate of the Liberty of the Press is the due interpretation and correct administration of the Law as it is of the well settled Common Law, as it has come down to us unaffected by the passions of the hour. We pretend to no profound acquaintance with legal authorities or with Law as a science, but we do claim to read what is written in plain English with a tolerable perception of its import, and we cannot be mistaken in our conviction that the Law of Libel as administered by the most eminent English Judges is very different from the same law as expounded and enforced by our New York Circuit Judges, especially of the Fourth and Fifth Districts. That the variations of the latter from the decisions and spirit of the former are most important, and factually subversive of the Liberty of the Press, we have endeavored in our imperfect way to show; and we rejoice to state that what we have so clumsily attempted is fully accomplished by Judge Wendell in his just published edition of Starkie on Slander, reprinted from the latest English edition, and greatly enlarged by annotations bringing down the digest of all important British and American cases to our own day.

When this work appeared, we announced it and gave, instead of any judgment of our own, the commendations of the Albany Argus and N. Y. Evening Post, two journals not at all likely to be affected on this subject by any feeling excited by the recent litigation and decisions in this State. We there rested, awaiting the opinions of those whose legal eminence must give weight to their opinions, as well as an opportunity to examine the work more closely for ourselves. The result has in both respects been most satisfactory. The reading of Judge Wendell's Introduction and a portion of his Notes has deepened even our strong conviction that the recent Trials for Libel before the Circuit Court of our Middle Districts have been conducted in defiance of Law as well as Justice—that it is legally demonstrated beyond cavil that errors the most grievous have crept into the ruling of our Judges, and been multiplied and aggravated until they amount to a practical denial of all right to the defendant—of all Liberty to the Press. But our opinion on this point was already well known; it is far more to the purpose that we find it sustained, essentially, not only by the authority of Judge Wendell, but by the concurring and approving voice of Chancellor Kent, Justice Story of the U. S. Supreme Court, Judge Greenleaf, Professor of Law in Harvard University, Hon. Roger M. Sherman of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and others of the most eminent Jurists in the Union, who have examined Judge W.'s work, and expressed their hearty concurrence in its principles and deductions.

Such an array of legal strength and character, in vindication and support of the Liberty of the Press, cannot be without its effects even upon our Judges. We have a lively faith that the very last libel-trial has taken place in this State in which the defendant is held guilty in drawing some expressed inference from certain stated premises, and yet not allowed to show the validity of those premises or the legitimacy of that inference—or in which an Editor shall be judicially declared a libeler of the author of some work he is criticizing, yet not allowed to put in evidence the work itself, to show the justice and relevancy of his comments thereupon, and go down to the Jury upon that issue. Should such prove to be the case, we shall rejoicingly believe that the hardship which a few Editors have been called temporarily to suffer has resulted in a general and lasting good.

A correspondent says he has read the Life and Speeches of Clay, also those of Calhoun, and he now wants to procure those of Mr. Van Buren, so as to vote understandingly for next President. We can't tell him to find just what he wishes. The late Wm. M. Holland wrote a very able life of Van Buren, embodying parts of some of his Speeches, but omitting many the public would like and has a right to see. Mr. Van Buren's remarks in the Caucus which nominated De Witt Clinton for President against James Madison in 1812; his 'Considerations' in favor of electing Rufus King U. S. Senator; and his remarks in the Constitutional Convention against Universal Suffrage, are uniformly kept out of sight by his friend. Now we do not speak of either of these as wrong—we only state the fact that his friends fight shy of them. Only yesterday, The Plebeian tried to explain his course in the Convention of 1821 in relation to Suffrage, but commenced by raising a false issue and continued by concealing important facts. What he said about the proposed Extension of Suffrage doubling the votes of this City and letting in the worst class of voters, 'driving from the polls all sober-minded people,' &c. is suppressed altogether. Now we do not charge this statement on Mr. Van Buren as flagitious; we only note the fact that his advocates find it necessary to conceal it, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

KENTUCKY.—J. W. Irwin, irregular Whig, proves to have beaten Henry Grider, the regular Whig candidate in the 11th District, by 251 majority. Irwin is said to be Tylerian, and probably will not amount to much.

In the 11th District, Hon. Willis Green, Whig, has but 18 majority over McCreery, Loco.

Personal considerations appear to have overruled Politics entirely in this State. In the 1st District, where we looked for 1,500 Loco majority, Linn Boyd is said to be re-elected by only 700.

The Columbia County Loco-Focos (Van Buren's own) have passed a resolution disapproving of the project of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. They also praised Gov. Bouck and Lieut. Gov. Dickinson, but the President (T. L. Hageboom) declared that if this latter were not stricken out, he would not sign the proceeding, so they struck it out.

We have at length the original official report of the Investigating Committee in regard to the failure of the Northampton Bank at Allentown, Pa. and the name of Amos Kendall appears therein as the drawer of an unpaid note of \$1,200 remaining among the unavailable assets of that broken concern. Amos, this matter requires explanation.

**'Usury: The Evil and the Remedy.'**

We presume few persons have obtained and read this essay—few care to study the suggestions of an anonymous writer, put forth in a form so unimposing—yet it discusses searchingly a theme so important, and contains suggestions of so much practical value, that we shall once more refer to its positions.

We do not quite agree with its fundamental proposition that "Money is a measure of value," and that only. Unquestionably the most frequent use of money is to measure value. But when a man borrows \$10,000, does he merely borrow something to measure with? Does he not rather in effect borrow real value? Though of what precise kind depends upon his own choice. If he wants to buy a farm with it, then he in substance borrows the farm—and so if his need be buildings, provisions, or whatever. He does not borrow something wherewith to measure the sums due his laborers, &c., but the actual means of paying them, exactly as though he borrowed ten thousand bushels of Wheat, and agreed to pay seven hundred bushels a year for use until he could return the grain.

Yet one practical deduction of our author from his premise is sound and important—we mean, his sweeping condemnation of Foreign Loans.—An individual borrows money—and why? Because he wants more Labor, or the fruits of more Labor, this year, than he will be able to supply himself; so he borrows of him who possesses the fruits of past Labor, and agrees to repay with interest at a future time. But a Nation should never borrow, should never run in debt to other nations, since every nation has always an immense amount of Labor unemployed or misdirected, and it has only to better organize and direct its Industry to produce that which it needs, or something which will procure it, without running in debt for it to other nations. For instance, this Country wishes to invest Twenty Millions a year in Canals and Railroads for twenty years to come, and the common recourse is to run off to Europe and borrow a good part of the sum.—This is better, if the works are greatly needed, than to leave them unconstructed; but it would be far better than either to make our loans at home, set our own idle people at work in raising the provisions, making the iron, manufacturing the clothes, &c. which will be required by the laborers on the public works, and thus render those works a source of increased activity and prosperity in every department of useful industry. There is no more need of going to Europe to borrow the money than of going there to hire the laborers while thousands are famishing among us for want of employment. But how can we prevent our Stocks going to Europe, even if originally negotiated in this Country? Our author justly answers, By establishing and maintaining a low rate of interest, and eradicating Usury, not by affixing penalties, but by so adjusting our Monetary System that a man who has real value to give or pledge as security can always obtain money for or upon it at the low and uniform rate of interest. We accept all this, and add to it, By so adjusting our Commercial Intercourse with Foreign Nations, by a carefully discriminating Tariff, that we shall preserve a nearly even Balance of Trade, neither buying considerably more than we sell nor selling more than we buy, and thus preventing those great periodical vibrations of Specie, the common basis of all the Currencies of the world, which do infinite mischief to the nations which part with their bullion, and no real, lasting good to those which receive it.

We shall recur to this essay on 'Usury' again; meantime we commend it to the thoughtful and discerning.

**Escape of Mr. Bourdon from New South Wales.**

Some months since we published the fact of the escape of this gentleman from Van Dieman's Land, but were unable at the time to state the manner of his delivery, as his family were in Canada, and the publication of the facts then might have led to serious embarrassments. Mr. Bourdon is now in this City with his family, on his way to France, and gives the following account of his escape from bondage:

It will be recollected that he was Clerk to the Governor, and on or about the 23d of October, when he had been about four years a prisoner on the Island, he was ordered to transcribe a number of letters and papers to be despatched to England. Among them he came across one written by Gov. Hughes and directed to a person in Bristol, stating the manner of the escape of a convict who had left the colony very mysteriously. It appeared from this letter that the Governor had been bribed; and that the convict sailed to England in a British ship in the employ of the Government. He had no sooner read the letter than it was called for, having been handed to him by mistake. He returned it, remarking that he had not read it, as he had not come to it yet. The success of this prisoner determined him to make an attempt to escape, which he did as follows:

About two weeks after this occurrence, Mr. Bourdon and a companion, who was an assistant clerk, started early in the morning from the Colony, and the first day walked nearly 20 miles, secreting themselves among the rocks along the shore at night. The next day they procured a boat, which they hid, and for a week watched for a vessel, trusting to chance that it might not be British. At last, with the aid of their boat, they made out to get on board an American brig, by which they were taken to Coquimbó, from thence to Valparaiso, and then to Rio Janeiro, where his companion stopped, and from there in the brig Russia to New York.

Mr. Bourdon informs us that he has written to the authorities of Canada, detailing the particulars of the letter of Governor Hughes.

The Loco-Focos of Milwaukee are so much disgusted and incensed at the appointment of J. A. Noonan as Postmaster at that place, that they have got up a new paper (the Democrat) in opposition to his, and in public meeting avow that they wash their hands of John Tyler's doings in this matter.

The Kentucky Tribune, No. 1, a frank and able Whig paper, has just reached us from Danville, Ky. in one of the Districts where a Whig Congressman has just been lost by running two Whig candidates.

A correspondent complains that a shilling is charged to every man who chooses to walk to the roof of the Merchant's Exchange, and thinks it 'Small Business.'

A BIRTH.—On the 30th of June, at Sarinam, Mrs. Schinley, the wife of her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, was delivered of a daughter. Mrs. S. is the young boarding school miss who ran away from New York with Mr. Schinley, some time ago. (Brooklyn Evening Star.)

**Fourierism and the Express.**

When The Tribune contained a contributed column daily in exposition and advocacy of the Doctrine of Association, the Express never alluded to the subject. Now, when an article of that character appears in our columns once or twice a week, the Express is under great concern of mind with regard to it, cannot let it alone, complains that 'it is daily dinged-donged into our ears, from an organ of the Whig party'; that he (the Editor of The Tribune) 'has now become so zealous in his preaching,' and fears that we 'shall insist upon it as a part of the Whig creed, or as a test of orthodoxy.' But the Express consoles itself with the reflection that the Whigs 'will tolerate some kinds of nonsense for a good while, but there is such a thing as exhausting their patience.'

Of course, the public understand quite well the drift of all this—that it is not the progress of Fourierism—of which it knows nothing, for which it cares less—but the progress of The Tribune that so distresses our disinterested cotemporary. If a prejudice could only be excited among our readers, which would induce them to drop The Tribune and take the Express, the danger from Fourierism would be quite over, and the Express be ready to give its advocates a hearing through its own columns. It is all a matter of business with our chivalrous and practical neighbor.

As to mixing up the Whig creed with any notions of our own on irrelevant topics, we submit to the public whether The Tribune or the Express is the more likely to err in that direction.—The Tribune makes war upon no man's country—no man's creed—it attacks neither Catholicism, Puseyism, Universalism, nor any other *ism* except Loco-Focoism. We pursue this course from principle and choice, yet we have not the less a clear conviction that attacks on any church or class through the columns of a prominent Political journal are deeply prejudicial to the party with which such journal is connected. Such church or class is apt to consider that it is not merely assailed, but assailed from a quarter whence it had a right to expect immunity, and to avenge itself upon the party which appears to give currency to the abuse it has encountered.

The Editor of The Tribune was a Fourierist long before this paper had an existence. He still regards the System of Association as the great hope for the depressed and impoverished millions of the Human Race—of those who are flattered and fooled as Freemen, yet have no sure means of obtaining the barest necessities of life—who must work or famish, and yet can only work when others choose or need to employ them.—While this necessity remains—while a man must work to live, and yet can often get no chance to work—we cannot see that he ought to be very grateful for or proud of his Liberty, or look down with pity on the slave who is sure at least of bread and clothing and has no anxiety for the future. But our time and pen are mainly engrossed by other themes, so that we have very seldom written a word upon this but in reply to some such insidious attack as that of the Express. The articles which have appeared in our columns on this subject are almost uniformly from the pen of a zealous advocate of the system, whose leading thoughts we heartily accept, but whose arguments, phraseology and illustrations are often very different from those we should employ. If there be any of our readers who object to these articles, and to any advocacy of Association in our columns, we entreat them to suggest some other equally comprehensive and feasible plan of securing unflinching Employment and independent Subsistence to all who are now or may be in want of them. Until this is done, we shall not dare to incur the guilt of suppressing inquiry as to the only plan which is presented. If in this Nineteenth Century of Christ, with Labor so effective and every Comfort of Life so abundant as the improvements of the last age have made them, it is not possible that every able man should have work and every needy child food and education, then we must bow to the necessity; but if it is possible, then the guilt of prolonging the miseries of destitution shall not rest on our head.

**The Fever at Quarantine.**

The following statement is from the Health Officer at Quarantine, Dr. Van Hovenburg:

The schooner Vanda, Pearce, master, arrived at the Quarantine Ground on the 7th instant, from Point Petre, Guadeloupe, and 16 days from St. Martin's, with a cargo of salt. One of her seamen sickened with fever while at Point Petre—the mate was taken sick on the day they sailed, and died on the 17th July at St. Martin's—the steward complained of being unwell two or three days previous to their arrival at this port, and was, with a seaman, put into the Hospital. The vessel remained at the Quarantine forty-eight hours, when, at the urgent solicitation of the captain and owners, she was permitted to proceed up the North River to Kingston, Ulster county, to discharge her cargo, having found sale for it at that place, with orders to return to the Quarantine ground when it was discharged. They were four days on their passage up the river. The captain and second mate sickened on the day of their arrival at Kingston. The steward who was shipped to supply the place of the former one, sickened some four or five days after her arrival. The North River Pilot who took the vessel up, took sick on her passage down the river. The vessel, in charge of the pilot, mate, and crew, returned to the Quarantine ground on Monday. Captain Pearce was left at Kingston.

Courier of yesterday.

It was the remark of a sailor, who attended a slave auction in New-Orleans, and saw a mother and her children sold to three or four different buyers, that "if the devil did not get those who did such things, there was no use in having any devil." We have an opinion not unlike this with regard to our Quarantine System. We do not discuss the wisdom or necessity of that system, because we distrust our own knowledge of the subject; but we do say that if the system is to be maintained, it ought to be strictly enforced.

Dr. Van Hovenburg is appointed and munificently paid to keep contagion away from our people; he is solemnly sworn not to let a vessel coming from such a port as the Vanda cleared from, and with the fever on board, come up the Bay till after thirty days' Quarantine, nor even then if he does not feel confident that the contagion has been entirely eradicated. Instead of this, see the admitted, avowed practice in the case of the Vanda—at an establishment, too, which rigorously washes all the shirts and stockings of poor immigrants from non-infected ports, (charging them a dollar a dozen) for the safety and health of our good city. We are anxious to know what inducement prevailed on the Health Officer to let the Vanda pass up the River.

FAST SAILING.—The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Democrat of the 12th says: The steamer Madison performed her trip from Buffalo to this place (a distance of about 1000 miles) in 80 hours, including stoppages.

**The Vote of the Mormons—Hoge Elected.**

Correspondence of The Tribune.

NAUVOO, Ill., August 7, 1843.

The Polls have just closed, and I hasten to give you the result of our City Election.

For the last week or two, there has been much feeling and excitement on the subject of politics, in fact more than was ever manifested by these people on any previous occasion—because it has been presumed that the Mormon vote will turn the scale in this Congressional district.

Cyrus Walker of McDonough county, a Lawyer of eminence and ability, equal to any in the State, is the Whig candidate—Mr. Walker has visited this city many times, is well known by the people, and a particular and personal friend of the Prophet's. He has defended and cleared the Prophet in several cases, and rendered signal service in his last difficulty. It was therefore supposed the Mormons felt friendly for him, and would give him their support—and if so, elect him. Col. John P. Hoge of Galena, a Lawyer of high rank and standing, is the Loco-Foco candidate. He is a young man of decided talents and made a good impression after a short stay with us, but left, believing that Walker would carry Nauvoo, and so thought many of his friends 'till last Saturday; when Hiram Smith, the elder brother of the Prophet and next to him in power and influence, addressed a large concourse of people instructing them how to vote, and whom to support if they considered their own interest and good of the place, and advised them to go for Hoge. This was a death-blow to Mr. Walker. Mr. Wm. Law, one of the heads of the church, followed Mr. Smith and opposed him with ability and zeal, and had the matter stopped here. Mr. Walker's case would have been triumphant—but in conclusion Mr. Smith rose and said, he had sought to know, and knew from knowledge that would not be doubted, from evidences that never fail, that Mr. Hoge was the man, and it was for the interest of this place and people to support him.—this sealed the matter.

On Sunday the Prophet after concluding his discourse adverted to the Election, as there would be no other opportunity. He spoke of Mr. Walker—his acquaintance with him, and said he never changed an old tried and proved friend for a new one—his personal and private feelings were with Mr. Walker—he should vote for him and wished his election, but desired to influence or control no man's vote, and so far as he was concerned they would vote as they pleased, and were at perfect liberty to do so.

The polls were crowded to-day from the time they opened 'till they closed, and Hoge, Hoge, Hoge, was all the rage. They seemed determined to go the whole hog. The Prophet and Mr. Walker rode to the polls together, and he voted for him. There were 1191 votes cast, 99 for Mr. Walker, 1092 for Mr. Hoge, which gives the latter 993 majority, and will no doubt elect him.

Should Mr. W. come to Hancock county with the majority Gov. Duncan get a year ago he will be elected notwithstanding the Mormon vote is against him. But so far as I can learn, the Whig majority of '42 will be greatly diminished.

The election at one of the polls at which half of the City votes were cast, and which gave Hoge 495 majority, will no doubt be contested, and if so, and that is thrown out, Mr. Walker will be elected. The cause of the contested election is that votes were being taken so slow that many voters were returning to the country without voting at all—to expedite the matter, at noon, the Judge took two sets of clerks and instead of recording the votes as fast as taken, and in the presence of the voter as the law requires, the ticket was taken by one of the Judges who called out the name of the voter, while one of the clerks wrote it upon the back of the ticket, and then deposited it, afterwards to be recorded. This method is considered by many illegal, and on these grounds it will be contested. Yours, K.

**From Africa.**

Capt. Brown, of the brig Wm. Garrison, from the West Coast of Africa and Sierra Leone 17th July, gives us the following information: The case of Capt. Cook, of brig Robert, vs. Collector McCormick, was tried at Sierra Leone, and a fine of £250 was placed upon Capt. Cook, Collector McCormick being justified in every respect. We did not learn the particulars of the trial, but that the issue is as above there is no doubt whatever. A passenger in the Wm. Garrison states that it is the general opinion of the traders, as well as his own, that Mr. McCormick is a very civil, polite man, and withal very pious. Business was very dull with the traders. The markets along the coast being glutted with American Produce, Flour would not bring more \$6 per barrel, and hardly that.

The Slave Trade was still carried on, with as much activity as ever.

The Colony at Monrovia was becoming prosperous, and the people were in good health.

No farther expeditions had been started into the interior by the Missionaries.

There are a great many British cruisers on the Coast, but few American.

The war among the natives on the River Pongo had ceased, and the trade was now open on that part of the Coast.

No news from Gambia.

A letter from Cairo, Ill., dated 10th inst., says that the steamboat Harry of the West, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, grounded 10 miles above Cape Girardeau. She swung round against the bank and came near sinking; but she was saved by throwing overboard 100 or 200 tons of freight, which lightened her stern up and stopped the leak. The cargo thrown overboard consisted of tobacco, bacon, castor oil, hemp, &c. After some time she proceeded on her voyage.

The house of Capt. J. H. Dubbs at Hamilton, O., was broken into on the night of the 12th inst. and robbed of all the plate, consisting of spoons, &c. besides several valuable articles of jewelry. Several arrests have been made; but the right chaps have not certainly been caught.

DROWNED.—A man named John Fisher was found drowned on Monday in the basin at Fell's Point, Baltimore. It is supposed he fell into the water accidentally. On the same day, a colored man, named Washington Keys, fell overboard from a schooner at Long Dock, and was drowned.

The store of Herrick & Handy, merchant tailors, Providence, R. I., was entered, between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and the large stone vault opened, and a number of trunks broken open and rifled of their contents, among which was the sum of \$3,409 in cash.

The dwelling-houses of L. Hunton, Esq. and Mr. T. T. January, at St. Louis, Mo. were entered on the night of the 10th by thieves. Two dozen silver spoons were obtained at the house of the first named gentleman.

A fire occurred in Milwaukee (Wisconsin) on the morning of the 7th inst. which consumed property to the amount of \$3,000, of which \$3,500 was insured.

In Wisconsin the Wheat crop is very good. Corn and Potatoes are much injured by drouth.

The friends of Col. R. M. Johnson had a meeting in Boston on Tuesday evening.

**The Storm.**

To the particulars which we gave yesterday of the destruction occasioned by the storm we now add the following:

At the corner of Jackson and Prospect-streets, Brooklyn, the sidewalk caved in, carrying with it the stoop and iron railings of the adjacent hotel. The lower stories of the wooden houses on the corner of Prospect and Navy-streets, were filled, and several families who occupied them, have lost much of their furniture. Their only medium of ingress and egress is a ladder, which connects with a second story window.

All the low ground and unfilled lots near Jackson and Nassau-streets, are converted into ponds and lakes. A couple of unoccupied houses on Jackson, between Prospect and Sands-streets, were partly submerged.

About one hundred feet of the sidewalk on Concord-street, near Gold, has slid into a neighboring pond, carrying with it a portion of the street.

On Tillary-street, the stoops of two frame houses were thrown down, the lower stories filled with water, and a new frame building, in process of erection, nearly undermined.

This basement of a house next to the corner of this street was suddenly filled towards morning, and the family who occupied it were first apprised of their danger by seeing the cradle, which contained an infant, floating about the room.

On Myrtle avenue, and round about Fort Green, the damage has been considerable. Deep gulches were made in the streets, and numerous shanties set afloat, or nearly so.

The damage at the corner of Henry and Baltic streets is much greater than was at first supposed. A large portion of the street was carried away, and with it several shade trees.

The amount of damage done to the public property alone (chiefly streets) is estimated at fully \$10,000, and a smart shower yesterday would probably increase it to fifteen thousand.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, and a committee appointed to investigate and report to an adjourned meeting this evening.

At Flatbush, the storm poured down in torrents, and the turpentine between that place and Brooklyn was literally washed away, the foundation stones alone remaining.

In Delancy street, in this city, the basements of the houses from Ridge street to the East River were overflowed and the furniture in them considerably injured. The foundation of the house 267 was undermined and the wall settled down some 8 to 10 inches.

The low grounds used for farming purposes in the neighborhood of the First avenue are covered with water; and, unless it is speedily removed, must ruin large quantities of vegetation.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE REIGNS OF THE STUARTS: BY WILLIAM GOODMAN. Wm. H. Colver, New-York.

This is a volume which will not fail to interest all who are of Anglo-Saxon descent, as showing the manners and customs, manufactures, arts and science of their ancestors, at the time when this part of America was colonized. The author shows a decided antiquarian taste, and in this work he presents us with the fruits of his labors for forty years, (as he informs us,) in collecting a cabinet of curiosities, which might otherwise occupy the inquirer in a laborious search through libraries. The book is illustrated by many woodcuts, of furniture, carriages, costumes, &c. It is however would be improved by a good Index.

DEATH: OR MEDORA'S DREAM: By the Author of 'Ahasuerus,' has just been published in a very handsome thin volume by the Harpers. We do not admire 'the author of Ahasuerus' as a Poet, any more than as a Statesman; and yet this little volume is not half so bad as the public will generally pronounce it without looking into it. It is after the manner of Pollok's 'Course of Time'—a poem we love not—and in passages not very far after it. If it were said to be by Young or Watts, a great many would (mistakenly) consider it genuine poetry who will now pronounce it insufferable.

'THE SUNDAY MORNING GLOBE' is, we believe, the last paper yet started in our City, having made its debut last Sunday. (We wish another day had suited its publishers as well.) It is edited by a gentleman of great literary abilities, who is hardly surpassed as a tale-writer by any in this Country. We remark that he commences an original story in his first number.

The Catholic Expositor for August contains two caustic articles on 'Voltaire' and 'Society without Christianity,' which must be acceptable to all Christians. We have not found time to read farther. It has a view of the new Catholic College at Worcester. (J. Dillon Smith & Co. 151 Fulton-st.)

THE CLOCKMAKER: or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville, has just been published by Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway.

THE LADY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY for September is just published by Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway.

WIER'S splendid Historical Picture (painted for Congress,) of The Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers from Holland, is completed and now exhibiting in Boston.

MR. A. BRISBANE lectured on Association in Boston last evening, and will speak again on Friday evening, in Marlborough Hall.

HON. JOHN M. NILES, U. S. Senator elected from the State of Connecticut, is now in the Inland Hospital at Utica.

ALBERT PIKE, the author of the 'Hymns to the Gods,' so much lauded in Blackwood about two years ago, is now staying at the Astor. Mr. Pike resides at Little Rock in Arkansas, and is one of the first lawyers and most respected and influential men of the West. It will not offend him to say that twelve years ago he parted from me in Boston, (after contributing these same noble hymns gratuitously to a periodical I then edited,) bound to the West to seek his fortune, with sixteen dollars only in his pocket, and not a friend west of the Hudson. I loved the man; and I knew his genius, and predicted to him the success that awaited him. I trust he will give us a chance to niche him among the classics, by collecting his poems in a volume.—He is still quite a young man.

[N. Y. Cor. of Nat. Int.]

OREGON.—We learn from the Liberty Banner that Major Albert Wilson, who has just returned from the mountains, met the Oregon emigrants on the big Arkansas, one month after they had left the settlements, and that they were cheerfully wending their way onwards. There 1,150 emigrants, 175 wagons, and a great number of cattle, horses, mules, &c. Lord Stewart, and his party of pleasure, consisting of one hundred persons, were three days in advance of the Oregon emigrants.

FROM TABASCO.—By the arrival of the Theodore Korder yesterday, from Tabasco, we learn that great mortality existed among the shipping when she sailed. Capt. Bringman informs us that the entire crew of the brig Creole, excepting the captain and cook, had died in that port. The bark Smyrna, ready for sea, was detained for want of men.

[N. O. Pic., 15th.]

RAZORS.—The largest variety to be found in this city, first style, warranted. Razors, Brushes for the toilet, of all kinds, Shaving and Washing Soap, Preparations for the Toilet, from the most celebrated manufacturers, at exceedingly low prices.

THE Metallic Table Strop invented by G. Saunders has been in extensive use for the last 25 years. Certificates of its superiority from the following scientific gentlemen are at present in the possession of the inventor:

Professor J. Grison; Dr. Valentine Mott; Gen. James T. Almy; President of the American Institute; and James Milliken, Cadet to the Royal Navy, 301 Strand. Manufacture, 163 Broadway.

**BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.**

The ship Memphis, lately stranded near Cape Hatteras, having been got afloat and towed to Hampton Roads by the steamer Boston of this port, was, on Sunday evening, taken to New York by the Mutual Safety steamer, taken to her previous destination, and proceeded as far as the Cape; but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, was compelled to return and anchor in the Roads again. [Norfolk Herald, 22d.]

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser of yesterday says: We understand that a private letter from Mr. M. W. Davis, of this vicinity, who has been some time engaged in the effort to raise the steamer Lexington in Long Island Sound, states that they have at last succeeded, and that the steamer has been raised and is now afloat. The particulars will probably be published hereafter. We do not learn that any thing valuable has been recovered.

**Things in Philadelphia.**

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1843.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Loco-Foco has placed on nomination, in the Fourth Congressional District, the names of Charles J. Ingersoll and John Sydney Jones, but the former will no doubt be selected. Col. Jones is the Captain of one of our military companies, and keeps a pet-store in Second-street above Market. Ingersoll is a man who said, "I had lived in the days of the Revolution would have been a Tory." In the First District, Thomas McCully will be their candidate in the Third District, J. C. Loefer of Daphnia county have nominated Jacob Selzer.

Young Crawford, who attempted to murder Wm. Monday afternoon, has been discharged from prison, having entered a plea of insanity. Wm. Monday, who attempted to murder himself, was committed to the almshouse, and declared that himself would prosecute the matter, and defend the young man might be discharged. It is said, however, that Wimer will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

THE SUNDAY MORNING GLOBE.—The members of the Second Baptist Church of Southwark have received the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court declaring the Rev. Mr. Gould guilty, &c. and express themselves determined to stick to him. Better leave the whole affair to a Court and Jury.

THE STRIKES.—The tailors, weavers, and one or two other mechanical branches, still continue on a strike.

A WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Gloucester, St. James and Atlantic Counties, New-Jersey, will hold a Convention on Tuesday next, 28th inst., at Salem. The secret Whig will convey passengers from this city. Several of our best speakers are to be present.

ACTIVITY.—Nearly all of our citizens have returned from Cape May, and it is really cheering to witness the numerous golf, croquet, and other sports, and the many boats, chairs, clocks, papers, and cutlers are all busy from 6 o'clock in the forenoon till late at night, in displaying the numerous articles received from the West and South. We are indeed cheering.

OUR MARKETS.—They continue abundantly supplied with everything, but more particularly Fruit, such as Peaches, Melons, Nuts, &c. Peaches have not been as plenty in years—selling at from 31 cents to \$1 per bushel, the best being obtained at the latter price. Melons and Nuts can be purchased for from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Apples at 3 1/2 cents per bushel